

# INFORMATION REPORT

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1. In 1947 the construction was begun simultaneously on various of the installations belonging to the hydro-electric power station in Krasnaya Polyana (43°41'N/40°13'E), Krasnodar Krai. The whole installation extended over 3.5 km in the valley of the Mzimba River. The valley is about 200 meters wide and is hemmed in by wooded hills, which are 600 to 800 meters high.
2. The small power station, which was completed in 1947, supplied the current required for the building operations. Located about 1 km west of Krasnaya Polyana it had an output of 700 kw. The large power station was partly equipped with parts dismantled in a storage power station (Speicherwerk) near Dresden.
3. The concrete dam at the large power station was 80 meters long and 15 meters high. A road, 5 meters wide, passed over it. The dam had two sluice gates, the water needed for the power station flowed through a canal into a settling basin, the surplus water went through an overflow device into the old river bed. The settling basin was composed of several small basins. Behind the settling basin was a shaft, 6 meters wide and 3 meters high, which after 100 meters ran into a tunnel, 600 meters long. The tunnel conveyed the water through a mountain. At the end of the tunnel there was a sluice through which surplus water was fed back into the river. From the sluice the water was conveyed to the power station, 2 km away, in a tube with an inside diameter of 3 meters. This tube ran through a tunnel, 80 meters long, and crossed the river.
4. The tube terminated in the sluice house, which had two large spherical sliding valves, each 3 meters in diameter. From these valves two large tubes, 3 meters in diameter, led to the turbine house. The large power station's turbine house, which measured 30 x 30 meters, was divided into a turbine room and several switch rooms. Two turbines, each with a capacity of 7,000 kw, were put into operation in 1949. Two other turbines were

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2

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to be erected by 1951, when the total output will be 20,000 kw. The outdoor switching installation measures about 100 x 60 meters. The installation, equipped with mechanical and oil hydraulic switches, also had two transformers. An aerial line went from there to the west.

6. [redacted] the power station was to provide current for the town of Sochi and the railroad. About 1,200 PWs supervised by Soviet foremen did construction work at the project. Among the PWs were construction engineers Kurn (fnu) from Munich and Dallmann (fnu) from North Germany, who have been discharged since then. Work was done in three shifts. 25X1
7. [redacted] the turbine house was a three-story reinforced concrete building 50 x 10 x 10 meters. It had two inlet tubes, 3 meters apart. Two turbines were running in April 1949. Water for the power plant was conducted through two tunnels, one 6.0 meters long and 3.2 meters in diameter, and the other 30 meters long and 3.2 meters in diameter. There was a difference of 4 to 5 meters between the height of the entrance to the first tunnel and the height at the end of the second tunnel, and the difference between this last height and that at the end of the next section of the pipe line was 40 to 50 meters. This section of the pipeline was 1,000 meters long and led to the distribution point. The pipe line from there as far as the turbine house decreased 20 meters in height. The pipe line was supported by concrete bases, 3 meters apart. It crossed the river via a special bridge. 25X1
8. From the distribution point the water could be directed to the water tower or to the turbine house. The water tower, 70 meters high, was erected on a concrete base and had a sheet-iron roof. From the turbine house the water flowed back into the river bed through a large canal, 15 meters wide and 200 meters long. The canal was lined with concrete stones. \*\*
9. [redacted] a high-tension line, after following the northern bank of the river, led across the mountains to Sochi and Adler. After installation of a third and fourth turbine, another high-tension line, also of 110,000 volts, from Sochi to Tuapse was to be put in use. Another high-tension line from Tbilisi (Tiflis) to Adler was being built. [redacted] this line was to supply Adler in case the plant in Krasnaya Polyana failed. 25X1
10. Surveying operations for a power station to be erected 20 km downstream were started in July 1949. Construction work was scheduled to begin in 1950.
11. Two turbines were put into operation in May 1949. Current was supplied to Sochi for the first time on 15 May 1949. [redacted] the completed plant was to have four turbines with a total output of 20,000 kw. [redacted] the machinery of the power plant was dismantled in Dresden. Some of the Soviet construction workers had worked on the dismantling of the installation in Dresden in 1946. \*\*\* 25X1

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